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APPLICATION NO.	F.	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/940,903		08/28/2001	Peter Kamvysselis	EMS-02001	5153	
26339	26339 7590 11/12/2004			EXAM	EXAMINER	
PATENT C		mery and	SHINGLES, KRISTIE D			
CHOATE, HALL & STEWART EXCHANGE PLACE, 53 STATE STREET				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
BOSTON, I				2141		

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/940,903	KAMVYSSELIS, PETER					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Kristie Shingles	2141					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 Ar</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-62 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-62 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application Papers	. .						
 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 28 August 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/24/01.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:						

Art Unit: 2141

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-62 are pending.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because 1.

they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 130.

Corrected drawing sheets, or amendment to the specification to add the reference

character(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid

abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement-drawing sheet should include

all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one

figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement

Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the

drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be

notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The

objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Page 2

Art Unit: 2141

Page 3

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 12 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fair (USPN 6,718,481).

Per claims 1, 12 and 23 (differs only by statutory class) *Fair* teaches a method of transmitting data from a source to a destination, comprising:

- receiving the data from the source (col.6 lines 46-57, one processor receives data from another processor); and
- providing the data to the destination using a network, wherein the data is acknowledged to the source as being successfully received at the destination prior to all of the data being provided to the network (col.6 line 58-col.7 line 64; system incorporates use of acknowledgements from the receiving storage processor of a successfully data receipt prior to data being sent to the network).
- 4. Claims 30-32, 37, 41-43, 48, 52-54 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Yanai et al* (USPN 6,502,205).

- a. Per claims 30, 41 and 52 (differs only by statutory class) Yanai et al teach a method of transferring data from a first storage device to a second storage device, comprising;
 - synchronously transferring the data from the first storage device to a first buffer device (Abstract and col.7 line 48-col.8 line 38, in the dual data storage system data may be synchronously transferred between the host and storage volumes/buffers);
 - asynchronously transferring the data from the first buffer device to a second buffer device (Abstract, col.8 line 39-col.9 line 8, col.9 line 59-col.10 line 14 and col.10 line 59-col.11 line 10; data may be asynchronously transmitted to the secondary storage system); and
 - synchronously transferring the data from the second buffer device to the second storage device, wherein the first buffer device acknowledges successful transfer of the data to the first storage device prior to the first buffer device completing transfer of the data to the second buffer device (Fig.21 and col.9 line 5-col.10 line 58; data may be synchronously transmitted to the secondary storage and receipt acknowledgement signifying a successful transfer).
- b. Per claim 31, Yanai et al teach the method of Claim 30, farther comprising: providing the data from the first buffer device to the second buffer device using a network (col.8 lines 24-38; data is capable of being transmitted from the first storage device to the secondary storage device via a network).
- c. Claims 42 and 53 are substantially equivalent to claim 31 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- d. Per claim 32, Yanai et al teach the method of Claim 31, wherein the first buffer device acknowledges successful transfer of the data to the first storage device prior to all of the data being provided to the network (col.10 lines 15-28; primary storage system acknowledges successful transmission of data to the primary host computer before all of the data is sent to the network).

- e. Claims **43** and **54** are substantially equivalent to claim 32 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- f. Per claim 37, Yanai et al teach the method of Claim 31, wherein the second storage device receives the data in a first format different from a second format used to transmit the data over the network (col.11 lines 20-57; a pending format change is indicated and maintained when transmitting between the two storage devices).
- g. Claims 48 and 59 are substantially equivalent to claim 37 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 2-6, 8-10, 13-17, 19-21, 24-28, 33-35, 38, 39, 44-46, 49, 50, 55-57, 60 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Fair* and *Yanai et al* in view of *Black* (USPN 6,760,828).
- a. Per claim 2, Fair teaches the method of claim 1 as applied above, yet fail to distinctly teach the method, according to claim 1, wherein the source is a primary storage device. However, Black teaches the implementation of a data storage system, with a plurality of storage elements, wherein one system may function as the primary storage device (col.16 lines 8-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a storage device as the source of the data transmission for the purpose of transmission and manipulation of the archived/collected data within the storage device. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

- b. Claims 13 and 24 are substantially equivalent to claim 2 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- c. Per claim 3, *Fair* teaches the method of claim 1 as applied above, yet fail to distinctly teach the method, according to claim 1, wherein the destination is a secondary storage device. However, *Black* teaches the implementation of a data storage system wherein one system may function as a secondary device (col.17 lines 30-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to signify a secondary storage device as the destination of the data transmission for the purpose of transmission and manipulation of a data mirror system or a system wherein secondary storage is utilized for back-up storage or for specific genres of collected data. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

- d. Claims 14 and 25 are substantially equivalent to claim 3 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- e. Per claim 4, Fair teaches the method of claim 1 as applied above, yet fail to distinctly teach the method, according to claim 1, wherein the data is provided from the source in a first format and is provided to the network in a second format that is

different from the first format. However, *Black* teaches providing data in different formats when transmitting data to a different storage device (col.7 lines 1-19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide data from the source in a different format for the purpose of extending communication to various devices in different formats. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

- f. Claims 8, 15, 19, 26, 33, 44 and 55 are substantially similar to claim 4 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- g. Per claim **5**, *Black* teaches the method, according to claim 4, wherein the first format is RDF format (col.9 lines 8-22, col.16 lines 23-29 and col.17 lines 13-50; storage system makes use of RDF linking which implies data transmission in the RDF format).
- h. Claims 9, 16, 20, 27, 34, 38, 45, 49, 56 and 60 are substantially similar to claim 5 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- i. Per claim 6, *Black* teaches the method, according to claim 5, wherein the second format is TCP/IP (col.31 lines 37-45; system allows for TCP/IP network transmission which implies the TCP/IP format).
- j. Claims 10, 17, 21, 28, 35, 39, 46, 50, 57 and 61 are substantially similar to claim 6 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.

Art Unit: 2141

7. Claims 7, 11, 18, 22, 29, 36, 40, 47, 51, 58 and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Black and Yanai et al in view of Lewis (USPN

6,442,169).

a. Per claim 7, Black teaches the method according to claim 5 as applied

Page 8

above, yet fails to distinctly teach the method, according to claim 5, wherein the second

format is UDP. However, Lewis teaches sending data in the UDP format as a second

format between two nodes (col.5 lines 20-33, col.5 line 57-col.6 line 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide data in the UDP format for the purpose of benefiting

from and extending communication techniques to incorporate a reliable datagram host-to-

host protocol such as UDP. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to generate

the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

b. Claims 11, 18, 22, 29, 36, 40, 47, 51, 58 and 62 are substantially similar to

claim 7 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Williams et al (USPN 6,721,286) disclose a method and apparatus for device interaction by format.

b. Bergman et al (USPN 6,564,263) disclose a multimedia content description framework.

c. Yanai et al (USPN 6,173,377) disclose remote data mirroring.

Art Unit: 2141

d. Gibson et al (USPN 6,445,717) disclose a system for recovering lost

information in a data stream.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kristie Shingles whose telephone number is 571-272-

3888. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kristie Shingles

Examiner

Art Unit 2141

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LE HIEN LUU PRIMARY EXAMINER Page 9